

## PUT UNDER ARREST

### Men Charged With the Murder of Penrose.

### THREE OF THE SUSPECTS

Detectives Pick Up Deoney and Killy in The City of Butte.

### HICKEY TAKEN IN IDAHO

Yesterday's Startling Move in the Famous Murder Case—Tracing the Work of the Secret Police Service.

BUTTE, July 27.—The excitement occasioned in this city today by the arrest of three men charged with the murder of the late William J. Penrose was fully as great as the excitement produced by the murder itself. All the afternoon and all the evening men have been discussing in little knots the proposition whether or not the officials have secured the right men. On this question the sentiment is pretty evenly divided, about as many stoutly maintaining their belief in the innocence of the men as in the belief that the officers have hit it right.

The prominence of the three men arrested, and their close connection with organized labor in the city, have made the excitement greater than it would otherwise have been. All the three men are prominent members of the Butte Miners' union. William E. Deoney is also president of the Butte Workingmen's union and vice president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly. Eugene E. Kelly is secretary of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly and has been secretary of the Butte Miners' union. Phil Hickey was a delegate to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly when he left this city and has been secretary of the Butte Miners' union. Those who know these men best strongly maintain that they were incapable of such a deed as the murder of Penrose. Fair-minded men who are not acquainted with those arrested express the opinion that the detectives doubtless knew what they were about, but at the same time agree that all men should be considered innocent until they are proven guilty, and that men should not be styled murderers until they are proven so.

### ON THE TRAIL.

How the Case Was Worked by Pinkerton's Men.

A few days after the murder of Penrose Mayor Mueller, on authorization from the city council, engaged with the Pinkerton detective bureau in working out the case of the Penrose murder. J. H. McQueney, chairman of the board of county commissioners, happened to be in Chicago at the time and the arrangement was made through him. The Pinkerton men were to be paid the sum of \$8 per day and all expenses, whether they succeeded in working out the case or not. On the evening of June 19, C. R. Ryan, one of the Pinkerton men, left Chicago for St. Paul, and there engaged in consultation with J. C. McGill, superintendent of the northwest department of the Pinkerton agency. C. W. Wilson, assistant superintendent, was sent with Ryan to Butte and they arrived on the evening of June 22, 12 days after the date of the murder. C. W. Wilson immediately took himself known to the sheriff, officers and others immediately interested, while Ryan made himself known to no one, and did not even meet his superior, correspondence through the post. Being their only means of communication. Wilson would get what points he could by working among the friends of Penrose and among the authorities, while Ryan went to work among the enemies of Penrose and those who had been suspected of the murder. Belle Browning was visited and her confidence obtained. The Pinkerton men soon became convinced as the local officers had been that she knew nothing about the murder. She assisted the detectives all she could and started them off on several clues. One day one of the detectives offered her money in return for the work she had done in the case.

"I want no money," said Belle Browning. "All I ask is the privilege of witnessing the hanging of the murderers." Most of the work was done by Ryan. After working around the saloons and slums for a week or two, he began to work himself in among labor union men. During the coroner's inquest Ryan was for a time attached to Phil Hickey, W. E. Deoney and another prominent labor man. These men were, in fact, subpoenaed before the coroner's jury, it having appeared that they had made threats against Penrose. But they were allowed to go without examination. There was also some talk of arresting the men before the Pinkertons arrived, but this plan was changed. The Pinkertons soon took up this same theory, but instead of the third labor man, Eugene Kelly was presently substituted.

Ryan presently obtained board and lodging at the boarding house of Mrs. Mary Kelly at No. 323 North Wyoming street. Mrs. Kelly is the mother of Eugene E. Kelly, and Kelly and Deoney both boarded there. In fact Kelly and Deoney room together. Ryan ate at the same table with these people, and frequently walked about town evenings with them. He spent most of his time trying to gain their confidence.

A score or two of people have been pointed out in town as Pinkerton detectives by people who knew that Pinkertons were in town. But usually the guessers were on the wrong track. Ryan kept his secret well. Only a few knew that the flat-nosed man who boarded at Kelly's boarding house, who said that he was a miner, who kept steadily looking for work every day, and who seemed to know everybody that anyone else knew, was in reality a Pinkerton detective.

### THE ARRESTS ARE MADE.

It was Hickey who secured Deoney and Kelly surprised.

Two weeks ago a third detective came to town. It was J. C. McGill of St. Paul, superintendent of the northwest bureau of the Pinkerton agency. McGill came on as soon as the men reported that progress was being made. He examined carefully the evidence which has been collected. Although the evidence is purely circumstantial it seemed to him to warrant the arrest of certain parties. The arrest was delayed, however, in the hope that something more definite would be developed.

The detectives kept at work. Finally McGill decided that it was a case to wait longer and that there was evidence enough collected to convict the men.

Last Friday night a meeting was held at the office of Attorney Haldorn. There were present Superintendent McGill and Assistant Superintendent Wilson of the Pinkerton agency, County Attorney Baldwin, Attorney Haldorn, who will prosecute the case, Sheriff Lloyd, Officers Waters and Rodda, Mayor Mueller and others. After a thorough discussion it was decided to issue warrants and arrest the men at once.

Saturday morning Sheriff Lloyd went over to Helena to obtain a requisition from the governor for the arrest of Phil Hickey, who went to Boise City, Idaho, a few weeks ago. Saturday evening Sheriff Lloyd and Superintendent McGill left for Boise City with the requisition papers. It was arranged that the men should not be arrested in this city until the receipt of a cipher telegram from McGill announcing that Hickey had been arrested in Boise.

At 11 o'clock this morning a cipher telegram was received by Assistant Superintendent C. W. Wilson of the Pinkerton agency announcing the arrest of Hickey. The telegrapher Mr. Wilson secured assistance, and at 11:30 o'clock, Officers Waters, Deputy Sheriff Nichols, Richards and Rodda and detective Wilson started for the Acquisition mine, south of the Gagnon and near Copper street, where Deoney and Kelly were. It was so near noon, however, that it was concluded to wait till the men went to dinner. The boarding house at No. 323 North Wyoming street is near Copper street. The officers met Kelly and Deoney in East Copper street about 200 feet from the boarding house, where they were going to dinner.

"We have warrants for your arrest," said Officer Waters. The men did not ask what they were arrested for. The officers say that Deoney turned pale, and that Kelly did not change color. This, however, does not signify, as innocent men and guilty men alike would turn pale when arrested on a charge of murder. The men merely asked that they be allowed to go to the boarding house and change their clothes. This was not permitted, the men arrested being told that their clothes would be sent up to them.

The party went to the court house. On reaching the top of the court house steps Officer Waters read the warrants of arrest. The men charged with the murder of Penrose were then taken into the women's department of the jail and locked up in separate cells.

### WHAT THE EVIDENCE IS.

Several Apparently Good Reasons Why the Men Were Arrested.

The evidence against the men is circumstantial and consists of a number of little things which the detectives have picked up. First of all was the finding of what is claimed to be the other part of the shovel handle from which the bullet was fired. This other part of the shovel handle, it is claimed, was found near the Acquisition mine. This Acquisition mine is worked on a lease from James A. Murray by Deoney and Kelly. The mine is made up of two shafts, one of which is in question at the time of the murder and shortly before that time.

Another point made is that the iron used in the bullet is claimed to be the same as iron used in the Acquisition mine. A third point is that a woman claims to have seen a black mask drop from Kelly's pocket shortly before the murder; that he hurriedly picked it up and seemed very nervous.

In the fourth place it is claimed that Mrs. Rose Perkins, who runs the store in West Park street, identified Deoney and Kelly as being with another man who bought a lot of black cloth and cord at her place a day or two before the murder. The fourth man is supposed to have been Phil Hickey.

In the fifth place, it is claimed that Deoney was seen in the vicinity of the corner of Montana and Park streets on the afternoon of the murder. In the sixth place it is claimed that Deoney and Kelly are both identified by a man who claims that he saw them at the northeast corner of Montana and Helena streets, three or five minutes before the murder. This, if reliable, is the most important evidence of all. The man who, it is claimed, saw them is A. T. Allen of Helena. It will be remembered that Mr. Allen was in Butte the night of the murder, as he testified at the coroner's inquest, and that he was in that vicinity at a time when he could not find. He saw two men standing at the northeast corner of these streets and one at the southeast corner. He approached the first two men, one of whom carried a small club. He thought he was a policeman and asked for directions. The man gave some gruff answer. Allen then said:

"I thought you were a policeman."

"Thank God, I am not," was the answer. Has been in Butte for a week past, having been brought over with the purpose of identifying the supposed murderers. Mr. Allen has not been seen by a STANDARD reporter. He is said by one who is collecting the evidence in the case to have picked Kelly and Deoney up in a crowd as the men who stood on the corner that night.

In the seventh place, a false beard is in the possession of Sheriff Lloyd, which was found at the corner of Montana and Helena streets the morning of the murder. Apparently Penrose had pulled the beard from one of the men as he was being killed. In the beard were several natural hairs which it is claimed correspond to the beard worn by one of the alleged murderers.

In the eighth place it is claimed that Deoney and Hickey had both made threats against Penrose, and that Penrose had threatened to "get even with him" before he left the city.

Deoney and Hickey had both been roasted in the *Mining Journal* as labor agitators, although it is not known that Kelly had been particularly abused.

Hickey was a candidate for city marshal at the last election and was accused in Penrose's obituary of having sold out his prospects to Miles Finley for \$250.

### WHO THE MEN ARE.

Well Known in the City and of Fair Reputation.

Both Hickey and Kelly have been best known in this city as elevatorists for the *Miner*. Hickey took Kelly's place and held the position until last winter. The talk is that Kelly and Hickey have not been on good terms. Shortly after the murder Hickey desired to go to Boise City, Idaho. There was talk of arresting him before he was allowed to get out of the state, but it was decided to let him go. Hickey went to Boise City with credentials as a correspondent of the *Miner*. He remained there a week or so and then returned to Butte. He sold his home in East Broadway for \$2,000 and went back to Boise where he bought a small hotel and was arrested. Hickey's wife and two children were with him. He had just one intimate acquaintance with him would suspect him of such a deed as that with which he is charged.

Deoney is not married but has a widowed mother. He has been in the city about three years working as a miner. He came

from the Coeur d'Alene country, where he worked in the Sullivan mine. Nothing known in his past history would lead to the expectation that he would commit such a deed.

Deoney bears as good a reputation as the others. He has been many years in the city, working all the time as a miner for day's pay or in running small leases. They are among the best known laboring men in the city.

No reporters, lawyers, or friends have been allowed to see the arrested men today. They have been kept close. All three of the men, it is stated, have expected arrest, and Deoney is reported to have said that he knew a warrant was out for his arrest. In conversation with a STANDARD reporter two or three weeks ago, he told where he had been that night. He admitted having been in West Park street near Montana, during the afternoon. It was on committee business, he said, connected with music for the Miners' union hall. That evening, he said, he attended a meeting of the Miners' union, which lasted until late in the evening. He then went into the saloon under the hall and remained there until after 1 o'clock in the company of several others. Search warrants were obtained this afternoon to search the room of Deoney and Kelly. Nothing of importance was found except a .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, which is the style of the revolver and the caliber which is supposed to have been used in the murder. The clothing of the imprisoned was taken to them.

The sheriff is expected in the city tomorrow night with Hickey.

Several friends of the accused men called at the STANDARD office this evening, but let the proof be addressed first. I also think that the prisoners should be allowed to have a lawyer. They are entitled to a defense, and I can't see why they are not allowed to see lawyers and friends."

Persons were in the STANDARD office this evening, members of the Miners' union, who said that the accused men were at the meeting of the Miners' union until 11:30 o'clock the night of the murder, and in McCormick & Hughes' saloon for some time after that.

It is claimed by the detectives in the case that they have a better case against the men arrested than they had against the Cronin murderers. McGill and Wilson are said to be the men who worked up the Cronin case. The arrest of the men was received in Deer Lodge today shortly after the occurrence, and was the cause of great excitement. A short consultation was held between the officers of the penitentiary and the sheriff's office, and should come to Butte to assist in the protection of the sheriff's office, should there be an attempt made to secure the release of the prisoners. It was thought the prisoners arrested were without money and that they would probably be troubled. Thomas McTague, warden of the penitentiary, came to Butte. He was greatly surprised to find things so quiet. He said the inhabitants of Deer Lodge were considerably more excited than the Butte people. He will leave for home tomorrow.

### THIS WICKED WORLD.

Disposition of the Sinners That Were Up Yesterday.

BUTTE, July 27.—Considering that it was Monday the business transacted in the police court today was unusually light.

Philip Munster pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace and paid \$5 and costs.

John Ryan was proved guilty of having committed assault and battery on a woman residing in the "bad lands." For this little diversion he was fined \$10 and costs.

Jennie Brown, who makes no pretensions to much decency or morality, paid \$1 and costs for indulging in the pleasures of a plain drunk.

Albert Thompson and John Welspiel were found guilty of the same, and in default were sent to the basement with an order admitting them to fellowship in the street gang.

Arguments were heard on the demurrer to the complaint in the case of Edna Doe, charged with petty larceny, and the motion to dismiss was taken under advisement.

### HIS SHOULDER BROKEN.

Gridley, the Wrestler, in an Unfortunate Premature.

BUTTE, July 27.—C. H. Gridley, the wrestler, is in a peculiarly sad and unfortunate condition just at present. It turns out that instead of merely being wounded yesterday afternoon during the match with Burns, his collar bone was also fractured and he is now in a practically helpless condition. To add to his troubles he is without money and being a stranger in the city he is without friends and has no way of raising money. At present he is at the Parisian house and is being cared for by the proprietress. Some of the local sports should interest themselves in the plight of the unlucky athlete and arrange a rousing benefit for him. Plenty of talent could be secured to make such an affair a splendid success.

### To Prevent Fires.

WALKERVILLE, July 27.—Mayor Hall has kindly offered to sink a ditch and run a three-inch pipe from the Alice mine through the center of the city for fire protection, providing the city would furnish hydrants. Such a liberal offer should be considered, as Walkerville is not well protected against fire. The only protection the city has in that respect is provided by the Alice company, and is not considered adequate. Mr. Hall had the hose cart out this afternoon to see how far water could be conveyed, and it was found that the service was insufficient, though all the Alice property could be reached, while the greater portion of the city would necessarily be left to the mercy of the flames in the event of a fire.

### Badly Injured.

BUTTE, July 27.—William Broda was badly injured while working in a drift at the Shoubar mine yesterday morning. A rock fell on his back and a fracture was sustained which may prove fatal.

### The Monte Christo.

BUTTE, July 27.—The Monte Christo saloon is to be reopened tomorrow night. George O'Reilly, formerly of Anaconda, will have charge of it.

The only first-class chiropractor and masseur in Butte is Prof. L. Jefferys, Room 6, over Red Boot and Shoe store, Main street, Butte, Mont.

A. T. Playter, druggist, corner Main and First streets, is sole agent for the celebrated J. A. cigar, manufactured of the choicest Havana tobacco.

## IT IS A STINKING MESS

### Investigation Into the Charges Against the Sanitary Policeman.

### RAWLINS' POUND OF FLESH

Scavengers Brown and Swanson Donated Liberally Toward His Wealth—Action of the City Council.

BUTTE, July 27.—A special session of the city council was held to-night to take action on the bonds offered by the pawnbrokers, as required by a recent ordinance, and to investigate the charges preferred against the sanitary policeman and health officer.

Mayor Mueller stated that the principal object of the meeting was to investigate charges against the sanitary department brought by the health committee.

Alderman Barret moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges and that the city attorney be present to examine the witnesses. The motion was approved by several councilmen who thought the members of the council could vote more intelligently after hearing the testimony of witnesses than by hearing the report of a committee. Alderman Lynch offered an amendment to the motion that the investigation be held in open council and the witnesses examined for the prosecution by the city attorney. The amendment prevailed.

All witnesses were then sworn by the clerk, and Alderman Hines motioned all spectators leave the room. Alderman Barret opposed the motion and moved that only the witnesses be excluded. The motion of Hines having received no support, that of Barret was put and carried.

### TOLD BY BROWN.

How Rawlins Became a Few Hundred Dollars Richer.

J. F. Brown was the first witness for the prosecution. He stated that Rawlins was appointed on Friday and on Tuesday or Wednesday of the next week he approached him and told him that if he, the witness, would pay him 20 per cent of his earnings he could get the night scavenger work. The witness refused to comply and said he would try it a week or so without pay. Rawlins approached him again and demanded 25 per cent, and the witness spoke to Dr. Roberts, who advised him not to pay Rawlins anything. After acting on the advice of others, he paid Rawlins.

The amount he paid was \$100, but the full amount of the commission was \$117.50 net, having been unable to collect all his bills, the witness did not pay the \$17.50 balance. The total amount he had paid Rawlins to date was \$325. Brown produced a memorandum from which he read the date and date of each payment. The last payment was made July 15. The witness asked Rawlins for receipts for the money, but Rawlins refused to give him any. The witness said he told Rawlins he would keep his own record of such payments in red ink so as to have it as proof against him sometime. Settlements were made weekly, usually about Saturday. Dr. Roberts at first told witness not to pay a percentage to Rawlins, but finally advised him to pay it rather than to have trouble with Rawlins. About a week before Roberts left the witness told him that he had paid Rawlins' commissions and told him the amount. The witness paid all the work he performed every week to Rawlins. The witness told Dr. Roberts the day the doctor left that unless he made things all right he would let out on him (the doctor) and Rawlins. Roberts told him to keep his mouth shut and shut on and all would come out right, and that Roberts promised to see the health board and give him another permit the following Monday.

The next Monday, Brown called at the health office and Roberts asked him to get the permit and told him when he was asked for a permit and told him he could have none. When asked about the charges that had been preferred against him, the witness said he knew nothing about them, as he was not present when the charges were made up by the board of health. The witness knew that Rawlins had no authority to collect commissions, but paid them because Rawlins threatened to have his permit revoked. The witness said that because of the permit he paid Rawlins, and was compelled to charge more for scavenger work than would have been otherwise. Rawlins often told the witness to charge all he could. "The more you get, the more I get," the witness testified Rawlins would say, and he would continue the witness. "Or there would be nothing left for myself." In answer to a question by Rawlins the witness said he had to charge more since the passage of the ordinance requiring permits than before, because he paid Rawlins, and he told Brown to seek it to them. "I said Brown to the sanitary policeman, "and I did."

### SCAVENGER SWANSON'S STORY.

Twenty Per Cent. Was the Amount He Says He Gave to Rawlins.

S. W. Swanson was next. He is a night scavenger, and said after his appointment he had a private talk with Sanitary Policeman Rawlins, who told him he expected a percentage of 20 per cent on all work he did. He paid the policeman \$25 on work done and was told by the officer that he would have to settle every Saturday or lose his permit. The witness told his wife about the commission and also told one of his employees, named Jacobson, and the latter was present when he paid Rawlins the money mentioned. In order to shield Rawlins he had denied to Brown that he was paying a percentage, because he thought it a private business matter between himself and Rawlins. Afterward, however, he told Alderman Hines that he paid Rawlins commissions. Since the matter had come out, he had paid Rawlins to pay back the \$25, but Rawlins refused to give it back, saying he had never received any money from him. The demand was made in the presence of a witness. At the time the witness was asked by Hines about the paying of Rawlins' commissions. The witness did not know that Hines was not interested with Rawlins, when Hines told him he would see that the commission would be cut down to 10 per cent. When Hines said that remark, Swanson thought that Hines was in the scheme and thought the sanitary policeman had a right to charge commissions.

Swanson was put to a severe cross-examination by different aldermen and also by Rawlins, who accused him of accepting a job as completed in the morning and then because he thought he would not get his percentage, he got mad and swore the witness up during the night, and said the job was not completed. Special reference being made to a particular vault, the witness told Rawlins that under his instructions he had not fully cleaned the vault, but had taken out part of the contents so that some plumbers could go to work. The witness also accused Rawlins of telling him to throw dirt over

what was left in the vault. Swanson said no trouble had ever existed between himself and Rawlins about prices prior to the exposure of the percentage game. After the exposure, the witness said, Rawlins began to find fault with his prices and the measurement of vaults.

F. Jacobson, an employee of Swanson, has several times received from Rawlins and Swanson talk privately about percentage when the witness was in the health office with Swanson. Last Tuesday morning the witness and Swanson cleaned out a vault and after the work was done Swanson gave Rawlins money at the corner of Main and Park streets. Rawlins held out his hand and he saw Swanson drop the money into it. A few minutes afterward the witness was told by Swanson that the money was due Rawlins for commissions and amounted to \$25. The witness could not recall the private talks between Swanson and Rawlins, but remembered that it was about percentage. Whenever these private talks were held, Rawlins always asked the witness to step out of the room. The money paid to Rawlins by Swanson was coin and currency. The witness was only a few feet behind Swanson and Rawlins at the time.

### TOOTS HIS OWN HORN.

Mr. Rawlins Claims He is a Victim of an Outrage.

The sanitary policeman then took the stand in his own behalf and absolutely denied having received any commissions from either Brown or Swanson and said the whole matter was a conspiracy against him, prompted by malice. Alderman Hines took the witness in hand and asked him if it was part of his duties to solicit work for the scavengers. Rawlins said he never solicited for anybody. In answer to questions by the city attorney, Rawlins said he had never received any money from Brown and knew nothing about the percentage business, until after Brown's permit had been revoked. He also denied the statements of Jacobson that he had received money from Swanson and further denied having requested Jacobson to leave the room so that he could talk to Swanson privately. The only trouble between himself and Brown had been relative to the latter's charges, which the witness said he had been exorbitant in many cases, and he had repeatedly ordered Brown to reduce his rates. As far as the charges made on Brown's book as indicating the payment of commissions, the witness disclaimed knowing anything whatever. "Did you not ask me if Mr. Brown could not be reinstated as long as the regular scale of prices had been established?" asked Alderman Hines of the witness.

"No sir, I did not ask you if Dr. Roberts had spoken to you about reinstating Brown."

R. H. Paxson was called. He said he had gone with Rawlins to inspect some vaults in Park street, which he desired cleaned and was answered about the probable cost, and Rawlins told him not to allow the scavenger to overcharge him, but to get the work done as cheaply as possible. Rawlins told him \$15 would be a reasonable price and Brown did the work at that figure. Swanson asked him \$40.

Adolph Pincus was then called in behalf of the prosecution. He said that Rawlins had ordered him to clean a vault, and also told him he would have to give the work to Brown or be arrested, having had experience with Brown before he declined to employ him, and got some one else who did the work cheaper. Rawlins did not tell him that he would have to employ Brown because he was a licensed scavenger, but simply told him he would have to employ Brown, and said this in a peremptory manner and without qualifications.

Rawlins questioned the witness and asked him if he did not tell him that Brown was the licensed scavenger, and he could not recommend anyone else.

Pincus said he had not, but had simply told him he would have to employ Brown and no one else. McDonald testified that Rawlins had ordered him to clean a vault, and at the same time told him he could send a man to do the work. The witness said he would employ a man, but Rawlins told him this would not be permitted and that McDonald would have to employ whoever he wanted. Rawlins came the night and partly cleaned the vault, and threw ashes and dirt into the hole, and next day presented his bill. The witness having learned that the work had not been performed, refused to pay. Rawlins next called and told him that if he paid the bill, he would have him arrested and jailed. The witness told him to go ahead. Afterward Brown compromised by accepting \$7 as payment for the work he had done.

### CHARGES SUSTAINED.

A Vote of the Council Decides the Fate of Rawlins.

Alderman Barret objected to further testimony of the same kind, because the prosecution had closed when Rawlins was permitted to take the stand. He said it was irrelevant and had no bearing on the case against Rawlins of charging a commission to scavengers.

The mayor was of the same opinion. Hines said he desired to bring all the testimony obtainable so that the council could see what interest Rawlins had in getting work for Brown. In fact Rawlins had acted as a solicitor and collector for Brown, showing that he was greatly interested in the receipt of Brown's money. After some more comments Alderman Lynch moved that a vote be taken on the question of sustaining the charges against Rawlins, and called for the ayes and nays.

The vote resulted as follows: Ayes—Hobson, Bugas, Grady, Hardeston, Lynch, McDermott, Reiche and Van Buskirk. Nays—Barret, Maule, Pascoe and Stewart. Alderman Hines asked to be excused from voting because he said he had been accused of bringing up the matter in consideration from personal motives.

On motion of Alderman Lynch all permits granted to scavengers, both day and night, were revoked.

In order to permit some grading to be done, a resolution was introduced by Alderman McDermott giving permission to the Butte Street Railway company, operating its lines in Arizona street, between

Park and Broadway, and in Broadway between Park and Arizona, until given 30 days' notice to resume. This resolution was introduced in order that the company should not forfeit its charter by suspending traffic in these streets.

Alderman Barret's motion to promptly discharge all employees of the city working by the month who refuse to promptly settle their bills went through with a rush.

The city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance prohibiting children under 16 years of age from being on the streets after 9 o'clock at night, subject to the usual exceptions.



### Falsehood Gives Wrong Impressions

False statements are continually being made by rival local competitors for special practice in Butte to injure the reputation and business of Dr. Liebig & Co. The untruthful statement is made that they have not a licensed special physician in Montana who possesses the State Medical Board certificate. The truth is that Dr. Liebig & Co. are the only specialists in Butte who make an exclusive specialty of diseases of men that have the certificates of the State Medical Board authorizing them to practice. All claiming to be exclusive specialists for diseases of men either have no licenses or certificates at all, or they have been revoked for cause.

Dr. Liebig & Co. are responsible for what they say and to show that they can prove the above fact will make the same statement over their written signatures. Dr. Liebig & Co. are not only the only exclusively special surgeons and physicians for diseases of men, but they are the most successful and responsible in the West. Not here today, and tomorrow—where are they? But here first, last and always; heavy tax payers in Butte and leading citizens building up the city. The oldest member of the staff of the Liebig World Dispensary, San Francisco, personally attends to the Montana division, with principal offices corner of Main and Broadway, Butte. The old doctor is now in his 74th year and graduated in the Pennsylvania Medical college in 1847, having now had 43 years special practice. Before commencing practice in Montana he secured a Montana certificate from the State Medical Board, also a new license from the Butte City Board of Health. Dr. A. C. Stoddard, the president of the Liebig World Dispensary, also secured the certificate from the State Medical Board of Montana and is duly licensed. Dr. Stoddard is the pioneer specialist in Montana and California, having practiced on the Pacific coast since the days of '49. Much of the extensive practice of Dr. Liebig & Co. in Montana is on account of the thousands of badly treated cases, first treated by the unskillful, bringing on distressing chronic ailments. To avoid being maltreated or ruined by mercury and too strong remedies, come to or write Dr. Liebig & Co., Liebig World Dispensary, corner Main and Broadway, Butte City, Montana. Private entrance, 8 East Broadway.

### Incorporated Under the Laws of Montana

### State Savings Bank

BUTTE, MONTANA.

Temporarily located in Scott Building, corner Granite and Utah Streets.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$100,000

5 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits and Compounded Semi-Annually.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK

Discounts Commercial Papers and Loans on Real Estate.

Draws Foreign Domestic Exchange

Office Hours—From 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

F. A. LARLEY, President

C. H. PALMER, Vice President

T. M. HODGINS, Cashier

Directors: F. A. Larley, Chas. H. Palmer, Geo. W. Stapleton, A. V. Kemper, T. M. Hodgins, H. B. Barry, Geo. Layell, C. F. Booth, E. D. Lovett.

MARTIN & FOX.

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Fine Cigars, Tobacco and Confectionery.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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## RUPTURE